SPECIES OF BILDERDYKIA (TINIARIA, POLYGONUM IN PART) TRANSFERRED TO REYNOUTRIA (POLYGONACEAE).—In his valuable paper "Pollen morphology in the genus Polygonum L. s. lat. and its taxonomical significance" (Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 40: 371-404, 1946), Olov Hedberg concludes that several segregates should be recognized. The principal ones in the southern United States are *Persicaria* and *Bilderdykia*. For the last-named genus he adopts the later synonym *Tiniaria* on the grounds that it is better known, and proposes it for conservation. It has not, however, been added to the official list of *nomina conservanda*. Hedberg observes further that *Reynoutria (Pleuropterus)* is not generically separable, a conclusion also reached earlier by Heintze and Danser. The recently published volume 1 of Flora Europaea (1964) treats *Polygonum* and segregates in a peculiar manner, rejecting *Persicaria* but adopting both *Bilderdykia* and *Reynoutria* (pp. 76-81). Hedberg's treatment seems to me decidedly preferable. Since none of the names has been conserved, the oldest one, *Reynoutria*, must be adopted, and several new combinations become necessary. Since no recent American manuals use *Reynoutria*, both the new combinations and those already made for species found in North America are listed below.

REYNOUTRIA AUBERTII (L. Henry) Moldenke, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 68: 675. 1941. *Polygonum Aubertii* L. Henry (originally *Auberti)*, Rev. Hort. 1907: 82-83. (Not seen.) *Bilderdykia Aubertii* (L. Henry) Moldenke, Rev. Sudam. Bot. 6: 29. 1939. (Not seen.)

R. **baldschuanica** (Regel) Shinners, comb. nov. *Polygonum baldschuanicum* Regel, Acta Horti Petrop. 8: 684. 1884 *(fide* Index Kewensis; 1883 *fide* V. L. Komarov, Fl. U.R.S.S. 5: 690, 1936; original not seen.) *Bilderdykia baldschuanica* (Regel) Webb, Feddes Repert. 68: 188. 1963. (Not seen).

R. **cilinodis** (Michaux) Shinners, comb. nov. *Polygonum cilinode* Michx., Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 241. 1803. *Tiniaria cilinodis* (Michx.) Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. 382, 1330. 1903. *Bilderdykia cilinodis* (Michx.) Greene, Leafl. Bot. Obs. & Crit. 1: 23. 1904.

R. **Convolvulus** (L.) Shinners, comb. nov. *Polygonum Convolvulus* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 364. 1753. *Bilderdykia Convolvulus* (L.) Dumortier, Florula Belgica p. 18. 1827. *Tiniaria Convolvulus* (L.) Webb & Moquin ex Webb & Berthelot, Hist. Nat. Iles Canaries t. 3 ptie. 2 (Phyt. Canar.) p. 221. 1841. (Not seen.)

R. JAPONICA Houttuyn, Nat. Hist. II. 8: 640. 1777. (Original not seen; description and plate reproduced by Danser in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. III, 8: 26-27, 1926. See Merrill in Rhodora 40: 290-291, 1938, for discussion.) *Polygonum cuspidatum* Siebold & Zuccarini, Abh. Akad. Muenchen 4 pt. 2: 208. 1846. (Not seen; taken from Merrill.)

R. SACHALINENSIS (F. Schmidt) Nakai in Mori, Enum. Pl. Corea p. 135. 1922. (Not seen.) *Polygonum sachalinense* F. Schmidt ex Maxim., Prim. Fl. Amur. p. 233. 1859. (Not seen.)

R. **scandens** (L.) Shinners, comb. nov. *Polygonum scandens* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 364-365. 1753. *Tiniaria scandens* (L.) Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. 382, 1330. 1903. *Bilderdykia scandens* (L.) Greene, Leafl. Bot. Obs. & Crit. 1: 23. 1904.

R. SCANDENS var. **cristata** (Engelm. & Gray) Shinners, comb. nov. *Polygonum cristatum* Engelm. & Gray, Pl. Lindh. 51 (Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 259). 1845. Type locality, near Industry, Austin Co., Texas. *Tiniaria cristata* (Engelm. & Gray) Small Fl. S.E. U.S. 382, 1330. 1903. *Bilderdykia cristata* (Engelm. & Gray) Greene, Leafl. Bot. Obs. & Crit. 1: 23. 1904. *Polygonum scandens* var. *cristatum* (Engelm. & Gray) Gleason, Phytologia 4: 23. 1952.

R. SCANDENS var. **dumetorum** (L.) Shinners, comb. nov. *Polygonum dumetorum* L., Sp. Pl. (ed. 2) 1: 522. 1762. *Bilderdykia dumetorum* (L.) Dumortier, Florula Belgica p. 18. 1827. *Tiniaria dumetorum* (L.) Opiz, Seznam p. 98. 1852. (Not seen.) *Polygonum scandens* var. *dumetorum* (L.) Gleason, Phytologia 4: 23. 1952.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

HEMIGRAPHIS REPTANS (ACANTHACEAE), A NEW FLORIDA WEED.—For at least a decade, orchid growers and other greenhouse owners in Florida have noticed a peculiar little weedy plant that invades pots of soil or epiphytic mixes. It sometimes appears on treefern slabs and totems, especially if these are kept moist. The disproportionately long roots and odd leaf colors make the plant noticeable, although it is not really a serious pest.

Graf's Exotica is the only publication where notice has been taken of this plant. In Exotica I, it is shown as *Allophyton evolutum* (J. D. Smith) Pennell, a member of the Scrophulariaceae from Chiapas, Mexico. The plant appears to be in the Acanthaceae, however, and Exotica III has it listed as *Ruellia blumei* Steud. of Java. This name is a nomen nudum.

Recently, Dr. D. B. Ward and I decided to pursue the matter further. A sample of the plants from the University of Florida's Botany Department greenhouse was sent to Dr. Stanwyn G. Shetler, of the Smithsonian Institution. After conferring with Dr. Dieter Wasshausen, of their staff, he kindly reported that this plant is *Hemigraphis reptans* T. Anders., a relative of *Ruellia* in the Acanthaceae.

Hemigraphis reptans was originally described from the Aru Islands off New Guinea. I have seen it in nearly every greenhouse and shadehouse in Florida and the Bahamas that I have visited. The plants have two or more large leaves forming a flat rosette at the base, with very reduced leaves up the scapes. The leaves are of a peculiar dull and discolored green, with deeper green to purplish veins, and purplish undersides. The tiny and inconspicuous flowers are a dirty lilac-white.

Two other species of *Hemigraphis* are often seen as house plants and in greenhouse collections. They are immediately distinguished from *H.*